

## SOVIET PEOPLE'S HOPES AND APPREHENSIONS

The Soviet people are entering the new year with optimism. They are filled with bright hopes and are confident of their future. So was the New Year Address to the Soviet People issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Council of Ministers. The country has made tangible progress in all areas of economic and cultural construction. Production has been growing at a faster rate, productivity has considerably increased and social tasks are steadily being solved. The country's agriculture was responsible for producing more food than in the previous year. Hundreds of new enterprises have been commissioned. Development of natural resources is going on on a large scale in Siberia and the Far East.

The construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway is drawing to a close, while the giant Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline for exporting gas to Western Europe has been commissioned ahead of schedule. Soviet scientists have made major discoveries, and new successes have been scored in the exploration of outer space. The multinational Soviet culture has acquired significant new works in literature and the arts.

There can be no doubt about the progress made in the past year. Yet, we still have to reach new frontiers, and to be more active in the solution of large-scale tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and by Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee that followed.

At the same time the Address notes that 1983 did not bring any relaxation to international tensions. The American administration, which has been following a militarist and adventurist course, has unleashed an unprecedented race in nuclear weapons and has embarked on the road of crude interference into the domestic affairs of other states and in some cases open aggression.

In this situation, the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are taking all measures necessary in order to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace for the present and succeeding generations.

## SEAN MacBRIDE ON THE AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

Dublin. The American decision to withdraw from UNESCO has been caused by the Reagan administration's irritation over the refusal of this UN agency to follow the political dictates of Washington. This was declared in an interview on Irish television by prominent public leader in Ireland Sean MacBride, winner of the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" and who has made considerable personal contribution to UNESCO activities.

Mr MacBride also noted that the American president is indignant at the criticism levelled by many of the developing countries against the "gunboat diplomacy" which Washington pursues in Central America, in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. The United States has hit out at UNESCO to give vent to its fury caused by the stand taken by the developing states, he said.



View of the Spassky Tower in the Moscow Kremlin.  
Photo by Andrei Knazov

## Senator Gary Hart wants tension reduced

New York. Democratic Senator Gary Hart (Colorado) has said that to reverse the nuclear arms race is among the most important tasks facing the United States over the next decade. Speaking in a "New York Times" interview, the prominent American politician said that "the task of reducing the tension with the Soviet Union was very closely

related to the task of reaching an arms control agreement with it." "Tensions will not be reduced until we're achieving progress in reducing nuclear weapons," he said. "To believe we can have better relations (with the Soviet Union) while we're having an arms race is to live in a fool's paradise."

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## Nikolai TIKHONOV: U.S. missiles are a nasty New Year offering

It would be to everyone's benefit if we began the new year without American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. They are, without doubt, a very nasty "gift" to the Europeans and not just to them alone. This was part of an interview given to the Japanese "Yomiuri" newspaper by Nikolai TIKHONOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is our hope that common sense will ultimately prevail, that we will get back to the situation prior to the deployment of the American missiles, which would help achieve mutually acceptable solutions. This would benefit all peoples and give them hope for a peaceful and untroubled future.

On the current state of Soviet-Japanese relations, N. Tikhonov stressed they could surely be better.

Their development has slowed down in recent years and the USSR cannot hold itself responsible for it, he emphasized. The Soviet Union's principled line of establishing relations of genuine good neighbourliness with Japan has not changed, but Japan's attitude is quite different towards our country, he noted. The Japanese Government has resolved taking its cue from Washington, to break down the entire fabric of Soviet-Japanese relations created by the two peoples after the war.

The Soviet people have a lot of respect and sympathy for the people of Japan and sincerely hope that trust and good neighbourly relations will gain the upper hand. The Soviet people have never entertained any other aspirations, he emphasized.

## MEXICANS CRITICAL OF USA

Mexico City. The senate of the Mexican congress has criticized the protectionist policies adopted by the United States. A resolution passed by the senate points to the need to give close and constant attention to growing American protectionism in relation to Mexico. Among other things, protectionism is felt in the American obstructive stance towards imports of tuna fish and in the discrimination against Mexican seasonal workers temporarily staying in the United States. The senate notes that this results in a drop in Mexican exports into the United States and in a growth in Mexico's balance of payments deficit in trade with its northern neighbour.



The anti-war movement is gaining momentum in the USA, which is being swept by powerful demonstrations protesting against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and demanding that the Reagan administration drop nuclear confrontation and halt the unholy arms race. In the photo: a demonstration in Washington.

Photo by A. Shalnev (TASS)

## ART EXHIBITIONS IN MOSCOW IN WINTER

Ten art exhibitions are being offered to the guests of the traditional Russian Winter Arts Festival which is underway in Moscow. The exhibitions are diversified, presenting a broad panorama of art in the Soviet Union and its constituent republics.

The works of Andrei Goncharov, dedicated to the 80th anniversary of his birth, are being displayed at the Central Artists Club, in Moscow. On view are upwards of 100 paintings—portraits, landscapes, and still lifes—little known to the public at large, plus 300 drawings and book illustrations.

The exhibition of Academician Semyon Chulikov (1902-1980) is made up of the artist's best canvases. Works of masters from Latvia and Tajikistan are also on view.

The art of young Soviet artists is now on view at the Central Exhibition Hall of Moscow—Mafega. Mosaics, paintings, wood carvings, drawings, canvases of historical and contemporary themes, glazed earthenware and glass and metal articles. This is far from being the complete list of the exhibits on view (there are almost 200 of them).

Lovers of Russian classical art will see a great deal to interest them at the Tretyakov Gallery, particularly a jubilee exhibition of Ilya Repin (1839-1909), the creator of many canvases which reflect everyday life and customs of Russia in the past century.



Drawings by Andrei Goncharov in "The Seven Sorrows" by Cao Zhi and "Poems" by William Blake.



SOUTH AFRICA  
CONDEMNED BY AAPSO

Cairo. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) is deeply concerned with the continuing acts of aggression against Angola on the part of the racist South African regime, says a message by AAPSO General Secretary Nuri Abdul Razzak, which was sent to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola and Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Workers' Party. The telegram emphasizes that AAPSO condemns the armed raids by South African bandits aimed at destabilizing the "frontline states" and demands an immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory. We stand in solidarity with the members of the MPLA-Workers' Party, with the patriots of your country, and with all the Angolan people, the message says.

FRENCH  
MAGAZINE RAPS USA

Paris. "Who will be the next victim of US foreign policy?" asks the Parisian magazine "France-Amerique Latine" when analysing US aggressive line in Central America and the Caribbean.

Resolutely condemning the barbaric attack by the USA against tiny Grenada, the magazine writes: "Under the pretext of holding war games the USA have concentrated 6 thousand soldiers in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border. The actions

of the US administration leave no doubt that open aggression is being planned against Nicaragua." As in Grenada's case, the magazine notes, Washington declares that Nicaragua represents a threat to the United States. "In reality," stresses "France-Amerique Latine," "the threat that causes the US worry consists in the fact that the people of Nicaragua have taken the path of building a new, free society."

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES  
SPARK OFF COUP IN NIGERIA

London. Following the military coup in Nigeria the new head of state and commander-in-chief of the Nigerian armed forces is Mohammedu Buhari, the former minister for housing and the environment.

In his address to the nation, the new head of state said that the country's constitution had been suspended. He also said that Nigerian armed forces have set up a federal military government consisting of a supreme military council and a federal council of states. Executive coun-

cils have been set up in all states headed by military governors. They are guided by the federal executive council.

Mohammedu Buhari said the military have taken over in order to rescue the country from its serious economic difficulties. The federal military government will make all the necessary efforts in order to improve the management of the economy, to eliminate the balance of payments deficit, to make drastic cuts in non-productive spending, and to improve the situation of the working masses.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybko

NATO prepares  
for germ warfare

Bonn. It would seem that no weapon however brutal is taboo to those who plan war and those who believe that limited nuclear war is possible in Europe. The plague, cholera, anthrax and brucellosis are just a few of the horrendous diseases waiting to be put to use against human life. The germs of these diseases are grown in the laboratories of the American and West German armies and in West German colleges and universities, writes the "Rote Blätter" weekly in an article on bacteriological weapons cultivated for the NATO military.

The weekly points out that the

Hygiene Institute at the University near Stuttgart where biological weapons are developed on commission from the Pentagon, carries out experiments with germs producing anthrax. Over the past eight years, the West German armed forces have spent more than five million marks for the institute's needs.

Similar experiments are performed in the Universität Gießen. A few years ago, the researchers there cultivated the Bactera, a potential biological weapon in which pigeons are turned into carriers of the disease.

operation over a vast territory inclusive of 19 states in South-West Asia and North-East Africa. The Pentagon has already set up strongpoints in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman and the Diego Garcia atoll. An 82nd airborne parachute division battalion has been placed in Sinai in the guise of "multinational forces". For the past three consecutive years large-scale war games involving rapid deployment force units have been held in Sudan, Somalia, Egypt and Oman. Air and naval assault parties were landed and combat equipment tested in desert conditions.

The states in the force's zone of operation are especially worried by the fact that the Pentagon's use of this strike force does not rule out nuclear weapons. Even when the directive on setting up the force was still at the planning stages, Vice-Admiral Miller told congressmen: We may have confrontations with non-nuclear nations, too. The use of nuclear weapons could be the sole way of attaining our goal of protecting American interests. That was in 1976. If one considers the tremendous progress made since by the incumbent president in nuclear war preparations, the above proclamation acquires particularly sinister overtones.

What with Washington's reckless adventurism in foreign policy, the rapid deployment force could engage in combat operations at any time and against any other developing nation right now.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

③ The Washington Peace Center has demanded the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Lebanon. We are extremely worried by the latest reports from Lebanon, says a recent statement from the Center. The American soldiers sent to that land are being increasingly drawn into the hostilities there. At the same time the Reagan administration refuses out of hand to find peaceful ways to settle the crisis, and this heightens the danger of military confrontation, the statement emphasizes.

③ Work is over on six hangar-bomb shelters for American F-15 fighter-planes at the Kaduna base in Okinawa, the first in a series built by Japan. According to the "Asahi" newspaper each one cost the Japanese taxpayer 400,000,000 yen. The USA wants Japan to build a total of 34 such facilities in Okinawa.

③ France's foreign debt now stands at around 445,000 million francs. According to the organization for economic cooperation and development, this year alone France borrowed 112,000 million francs on international monetary markets.

ARGENTINA MOVES  
TO REDRESS  
PAST WRONGS

Buenos Aires. The Government of Argentina has decided to dissolve the Federal Security Department (political police) and set up a new body to enforce constitutional law and order in the country, according to Minister of the Interior Antonio Troccoli. The measure is part of the process to restore democracy undertaken by the new civilian government.

Earlier, President Raul Alfonsin signed a draft law approved by the national congress reviving a law on the country's partition. The law was passed by the military authorities in September 1983 in order to clear of any responsibility and punishment those involved in the drive against so-called subversive activities. In fact, dozens of thousands of Argentines went missing as a result of the drive. The scrapping of the law made it possible to launch an inquiry into the role of the military and bring to justice those responsible for the past atrocities.

The new body will also fight terrorism. The minister also stressed that not a single person will be persecuted on ideological grounds.

PAN AMERICAN  
VERSUS  
BRITISH AIRWAYS

London. The government-run British Airways has rejected charges by American air companies that it has been undercharging on flights from Britain to the USA and back when using Concorde supersonic planes.

The charges were primarily levelled by Pan American, which lodged a complaint with the Civil Aeronautics Board. Pan American, which also flies trans-Atlantic routes, alleges it has lost nearly 100,000 pounds sterling worth of profits owing to "unfair practices" by its rival: while Concorde takes only about half time to cross the Atlantic in comparison with conventional jets, the fares charged are only slightly higher than first-class on Pan American planes. The USA has no supersonic passenger planes at present and plans to develop one some time ago.

SINISTER  
TRIANGLE  
VS AFGHANISTAN

Kabul. The Bakhtar news agency has issued a commentary on the Chinese hegemonist attitude with regard to the situation in Afghanistan. In defiance of international law, Peking is supplying arms to counter-revolutionary gangs entrenched in Pakistan. The commentary says that Chinese instructors are providing military training for the gangsters preparing them for crossing the border into Afghanistan. The Chinese mass media constantly distort the real situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, slandering both the Afghan people and their revolution. The reason for these vituperations is that the April Revolution has disrupted plans regarding Afghanistan not only for imperialism, but also for the expansionist aspirations of Peking. That is why certain circles in China have combined with Washington and Islamabad in setting up a sinister triangle spearheaded against the April Revolution.

China has already supplied Islamabad with weapons worth 2.5 thousand million dollars and built the Karakorum Highway which is also a threat to India.

WEAPONS  
INSTEAD  
OF FLORA  
AND FAUNA

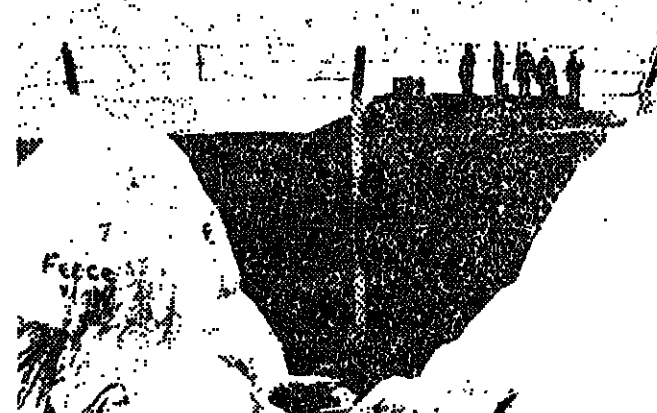
Maputo. The Government of the South African Republic has given the go-ahead to a plan for siting a missile testing range in the De Hoop nature reserve for rare species of flora and fauna.

The range which lies between the Indian and Atlantic oceans covers an area of 38 thousand hectares. The government decision gives control over the reserve into the hands of the Armaments Corporation, a powerful military and industrial concern, which manufactures and sells weapons for all branches of the armed services. More than a hundred thousand people work in the Corporation's factories and associated industries.

According to the Johannesburg newspaper "The Star", the construction of the range which is planned to complete in three to four years will start in March 1984.

Plundering  
Namibia

London. According to the London-published magazine, "South", Namibia is the scene of operation for 130 companies from South Africa, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, which for their own profit extracted uranium, diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, and other strategic materials from Namibian soil. Thanks to their merciless exploitation of the local workforce, the monopolies are reaping immense profits. The income of the four biggest companies — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., General Mining and Finance Corporation Ltd., Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation and Ajax-Newmont — make up one-third of Namibia's gross national product. The South African authorities of occupation plunder the Western firms in every way by granting them tax and other concessions.



Re-inforced army and police units are patrolling the barbed wire fence at the US Air Force base near Greenham Common. Outside the fence is the "Peace Camp" where for two years British women peace fighters have been opposing the deployment of new American nuclear weapons. Photo Camera Press-TASS

## The 'calling card' of the White House

Detail. International terrorism, it would seem is now the "calling card" of the current US administration. General Secretary of the Indian Institute for Problems of Non-Alignment, G. N. Shrivastava, told a TASS correspondent. Concrete foreign policy actions in the past year: continuing threats and provocations against Nicaragua, military aid to the biochemical anti-popular junta in El Salvador, the aggression against Grenada—a sovereign state and member of the non-alignment movement—the armed interference in Lebanon, and, finally, the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe—are all hallmarks of international terrorism, which is now the cornerstone of Washington's policies, he emphasized.

Science  
and technology

temple, the Parthenon, should also be restored with the help of Czechoslovak technology.

ATLAS  
OF THE ARAB WORLD

Preparations have started for the compiling of the world's first atlas "Atlas of the Arab World". It will comprise detailed geographic, geological, climatic, demographic and other maps of the Arab countries. An agreement for the atlas to be compiled has been signed by the Iraqi Government and the Federation of Arab Universities.

## A contest of flying bikes

London. In Britain, a contest has been announced for the best design of an aircraft which can be propelled by human muscles alone. The aircraft must fly along the sides of a triangle 1.6 kilometres long travelling at an average speed of at least 32 kilometres an hour. No petrol, or other en-

gines, or solar energy are allowed. The pilot is permitted to use rubber-driven motors only at the start. They can also use a pedal mechanism to accumulate electricity in batteries. The aircraft must also fly at heights of between two and thirty metres.

## OF INTEREST

## Krakow's surprises

Krakow, one of the most ancient and beautiful of Poland's cities, has seen much over the centuries since its founding. "The Royal City" has suffered 25 major fires, five earthquakes, 13 floods, and 17 sieges. UNESCO experts say that ancient Krakow is "one of the most valuable treasures of world culture". It continues to produce surprises for specialists. During the recent restoration of a 14th-century beer hall a unique mural was discovered completely by chance.



● United States. Californian hairstylist Darrel Courby believes that the most comfortable pose for his clients while he is doing their hair is upside down. He says that this innovation allows him to create his styles with utmost precision and neatness. According to him, his clients are not inconvenienced in any way. Photo by "USA Today"

● Switzerland. A record of sorts has been broken by hairstylist in the town of Biel near Bern. They crowned the head of Patricia Fielder with an intricate 2.84 metre wig weighing 22.5 kilograms. Photo by Keystone-TASS

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## CUBAN REVOLUTION GOING STRONG

In commenting on the 25th anniversary of the Revolution in Cuba, the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper emphasized that the Cubans had a lot to contend with over the period owing to the policies of successive American leaderships and the forces of reaction aligned with them. Against overwhelming odds Cuba has lived through the onerous economic blockade, rolled back an armed aggression by US mercenaries, and crushed numerous CIA plots and sabotage operations.

Cuba has never enjoyed greater international renown than it does today. It maintains relations with nearly 120 countries, the newspaper points out. Cuba's selfless internationalist assistance to developing countries has won that country tremendous respect. To illustrate, in 1983 alone 14,000 Cuban construction workers, teachers, physicians, technicians and other specialists were working in over 30 countries. Cuba is also doing its share to safeguard peace on this planet, the newspaper says further.

Many Soviet people—specialists in various areas of science and technology—are joining their Cuban friends in the celebrations. Cuba now has over 240 projects built or reconstructed with Soviet help.

## USA'S IRRITATION OVER UNESCO

Commenting on the American decision to withdraw from UNESCO, Yuri Kharlanov writes in PRAVDA. What has UNESCO done to cause the displeasure of the present US administration? The administration says that UNESCO is getting overpoliticized. UNESCO draws America's wrath when it condemns the racist regimes in Israel and South Africa who pursue horrendous policies of race discrimination in all areas of education and culture. The worst thing the United States believes UNESCO has done is to try and translate into practice a decision which was passed by an overwhelming majority of UNESCO members who oppose the dominant position held by the imperialist powers in the international mass media.

In opposition to the monopoly in the mass media, which the Western news agencies gained in the twenties, a group of states, mostly from the developing world, intend to set up a news agency, which, even though modest in scale, would be independent of the Western agencies. Its most important aim would be to distribute sound and true information about those countries which have embarked on the road of independent development. It is this circumstance that has really irritated the American administration as they certainly don't wish to part with their monopoly of the mass media.

## AMERICA AND ISRAEL ARE HAND IN GLOVE

While US armed intervention continues in Lebanon, that country will remain a stranger to both peace and security — and in the meantime Reagan's "strategic ally" Israel has been offered, just as encouragement, a free run of southern Lebanon, writes Konstantin Gekandov in IZVESTIA. It's not for nothing that I have called Israel a "strategic ally" of the present White House administration since it is more than clear that Reagan is the most pro-Israeli president America has ever had. Gekandov goes on to point out that during his time in office a "memorandum on strategic cooperation between the USA and Israel" was signed and is now being given even more substance. Reagan continues to render even more military and other aid to Tel Aviv — more often than not free of charge, the article emphasizes.

## BRITAIN AND THE DISINTEGRATING EEC

Britain ran an eight-million pound deficit in its trade with the Common Market countries in 1983 due to a lessening in its exports of manufactures, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA's correspondent N. Bogdanov. The less Britain exports, the higher unemployment rate becomes. The EEC has uttered only a paltry sum of money to offset this problem. The British Government has no cause to take pride in the powerful influx of American, Japanese and West European capital, as the profits created by British workers go to the United States and Western Europe.

Who then has a stake in Britain remaining in the EEC? It is probable that first and foremost it is the British monopolies who regard the EEC as a prop in their competition against the United States and Japan and who are trying to implant neo colonialism in the newly independent states and prevent the establishment of a new economic order. The British ruling circles have an interest as well. Playing the part of the Trojan Horse for the United States in Europe, they want to convert the EEC into a political bloc which will confront the socialist countries.



Photo by Keystone-TASS



### Round the Soviet Union

© A NEW YEAR FIR TREE FROM A FOREST NEAR LENINGRAD WAS GIVEN TOP PRIORITY DELIVERY TO THE SOUTH POLE BELLINGSGAUZEN STATION. It was carried by the sea liner "Pioner Estoni", the first ship in the 19th Soviet Antarctic expedition fleet to sail to the Antarctic coast, bringing new personnel and supplies to Soviet research stations there.

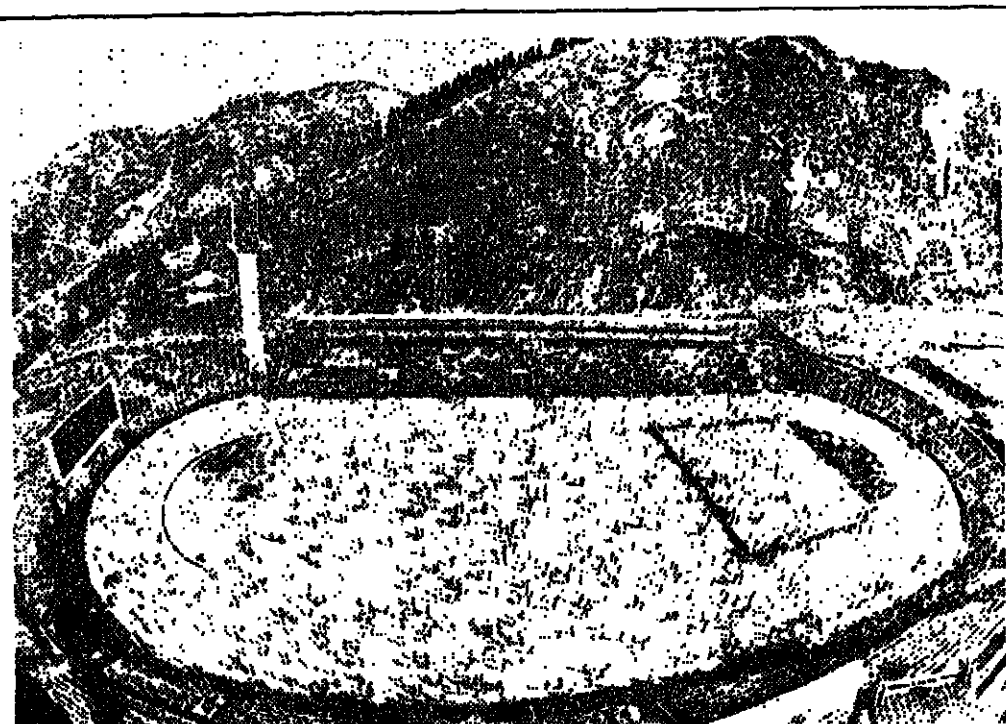
### THIRD GENERATION SOLAR STATIONS

A new generation of solar power stations based on the thermochemical method for converting solar energy into electricity is being designed in the USSR. These new stations are particularly promising not only because they save a lot of fuel, but also because existing thermal stations burning coal and gas can be converted to operate on the same principle.

The stations will generate electricity as a result of the process of synthetic gas production used in the chemical industry. Focussed by special mirrors, the solar rays will heat a reactor containing methane and carbon dioxide. In the presence of a catalyst, this mixture turns into synthetic gas. On burning, the gas gives off heat, much of which is derived from the sun.

This method for capturing the sun's heat can be used in sunny weather. At night and on cloudy days the station will burn natural methane or the synthetic gas accumulated during good weather.

On cloudless days, the synthesizer will save between 30 and 40 per cent of the fuel. An important asset of the new generation of power stations is that the gas may be synthesized at relatively low temperatures. This means that such stations can be built in moderate latitudes with relatively small amounts of sunshine.



## Skating at 1,690 metres above sea level

The environs of the Kazakh capital Alma-Ata are remarkable in that they provide a visitor, within a fairly short distance, with a taste of all the climatic zones that the republic has to offer. Several hours of travel, for example, will take you to snow lying at a height of 3,500 metres. Descending to 1,690 metres, you will find yourself in a kingdom of Schrenk spruces and of the snowy summits of the Zaitliysky Alatau mountain range. Here the Medeo Alpine ice-skating rink shines like a pearl between the two sides of a half-open mountain shell.

The rink is the site for all-Union and international ice-skating competitions, as well as for bandy, and a practising place for motorcycle racers on ice. Medeo has been called a factory of world records. A table of world records shows that Medeo accounts for five men's records out of eight, and for four women's records out of six.

The construction of the Medeo sports complex became possible after the building in 1966 of a powerful anti-mudstream dam at a height of 1,690 metres, providing protection for Alma-Ata. The skating rink has an area of 10,500 square metres. The field's multilayer structure is built out of 20 different materials and is over two metres thick. 170 kilometres of pipes run under it. The refrigerating plants are capable of "holding the ice" over a huge area for eight months of the year, and hold it all the year round on the speed-skating lanes.

A new technology for preparing the ice, providing for constant high quality, has been worked out at Medeo.

### A hydrological project on the Dniester

The first and still power unit has been put into operation at the Dniester power plant in the Ukraine. The capacity of the project now reaches 700 megawatts.

The new plant is an important part of the larger project, which includes a so-called buffer dam with auxiliary power units and a hydroelectric pumped storage power plant. The project will improve the water supply for a large region and will provide reliable protection in the area against frequent river floods. More than half a million hectares of land will be irrigated in the south of the Ukraine and Moldavia.

### Gas extraction in Turkmenia

The development of new gas fields has started in the Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia. From the Gogndi gas field, for instance, which has been commissioned in the east of the Karamkum Desert and where the first sulfur separation plant has been installed, thousands of outflows of cubic metres of gas will flow into the gas pipeline running between Central Asia and the central part of this country.

Gogndi gas contains sulfur. Previously such deposits were not used because of the difficulties involved in gas extraction. It is, for instance, impossible to use a mass-produced purification plant in such cases, because the sulfur compounds such as sulfonic acid, corrode the equipment. However, the construction of a costly and complex sulfur separation complex at the field was justified by the extensive reserves of gas recently prospectored here below the "pure" gas layers at present being extracted.

### Here we go round the New-Year tree



The New Year period is a favourite holiday with everyone. Children look forward to the celebration with particular impatience. For those of them who go to school it is a time of winter holidays, New-Year balls, the excitement of presents, theatrical performances and pleasure trips.

It is a well established tradition that the focus of attention is a beautifully decorated New-Year tree twinkling with coloured lights. For two weeks New-Year trees all over this land will be surrounded by



laughing children, singing songs and dancing merry dances. The children will be welcomed by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden, and favourite characters from fairy tales and animated cartoons.

The main New-Year tree party will be held in the Kremlin, in Moscow, the thirtieth since this tradition began. The nine-metre beauty is installed in the Hall of State Emblems of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The children will watch a very interesting theatrical performance produced by top art directors, script writers, composers and artists — five hundred leading personalities in the arts in all. They will see and hear famous ensembles—"The Classical Ballet", "The Young Muscovites" group of dancers, "The Hope" pop group, and "The Souvenir" group of variety dancing. Everyone will receive



a gift, which is, perhaps, the most cherished thing, as it will be given away by the Number One Father Frost.

More than 170 thousand young Muscovites and their guests, some of them from other countries, will attend the New-Year party in the Palace. Many children will enjoy New-Year parties in the Palace of Sport at Luzhiki, the Gorky Park and in many other places.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### STORAGE STATIONS — A SOLUTION TO UNEVEN ELECTRICITY DEMAND

It is common knowledge that the daily load on a power system varies greatly. Peak loads are characteristic of the morning, day and especially evenings, while at night the electricity requirement is considerably lower, writes IZVESTIA. For many reasons it is not economical to operate power units by a regimen subject to sharp changes. A solution to this problem is offered by storage power stations which can in a matter of seconds be switched on or off, depending on the electricity requirement. They are therefore very efficient in smoothing peak loads. At night the station will be able to accumulate electric energy.

In the not so distant future, a powerful storage station will be built on the Shopsha River, in the Leningrad Region. A dam as high as a ten-storey building will extend for about a kilometre across the river, plus a 40-metre high earthfill dam forming an oval giant basin, enough to contain about 100 million cubic metres of water. This will be the first storage station in the country's north-western region and one of the biggest stations of its kind—with an aggregate capacity amounting to more than 1,500 MW provided by eight power units.

#### LAKE BAIKAL — A TRAP FOR NEUTRINO

Lake Baikal is the scene of another experiment being undertaken by Soviet scientists. This time, PRAVDA writes, the lake is being used to decipher the mysteries of the Universe. The depth of the lake will be used to detect the elementary particle, neutrino. Studies of high-energy flows of neutrino in the natural environment provide information on the early period in the history of the Universe and on the origin of galaxies and stars. However, it is very difficult to register this particle in interaction with matter on the surface of the Earth is so weak that the corresponding signal can-

not be separated in the roaring noise produced in the atmosphere by the other particles forming cosmic rays. The experiment is impossible without a screen diverting irrelevant particles.

In the North Caucasus, for instance, there is the Bakken underground neutrino telescope, the biggest in the world. The 350 metres of rocks protect the huge installation from cosmic rays and has a volume of more than 2,000 cubic metres.

However, further research has revealed that such an installation should have a volume of millions of cubic metres or even thousands of millions. Thus far they are impossible to be built underground. Therefore scientists decided to install their equipment on the bed of the world's deepest lake, Baikal.

One of the reasons neutrino hunters suggested that Lake Baikal be used was because the atmosphere above the lake is unbelievably transparent. The level of radio noise there, produced by the decay of radioactive isotopes dissolved in the water is negligibly small.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MAP FOR THE FAR EAST

Far Eastern scientists have compiled an ecological map of the first of its kind, writes the newspaper SOUTHEASTERN KAVKAS. The map lays stress on the habitat of many unique plants and rare animals entered in the USSR Red Data Book.

The paper notes that the Far East has 3,000 plant varieties, of which over 500 are medicinal. More than 100 fish species are found in the Amur River. No other river in the country has such a diversity of fish. The fauna of the lake includes tigers and other rare animals which disappeared from other regions long ago. Experts know, however, that already the number of fur-bearing animals in the Far East per 1,000 hectares of taiga lands is less than in some European regions of the country. Before it is too late it is necessary to forecast ecological problems which will inevitably arise in 20-30 years. We need to employ the tactics and strategy of man-nature relations, verified by science, so that economic activity, as it becomes more and more complicated, will not disturb the ecological balance of a thousand years.

Maps of environmental protection are a major help for scientists and planning bodies in this field.

The authors of the map took into consideration not only the present state of flora and fauna but also aspects of using nature in connection with future problems taking shape today.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMITMENT

What is the most important aspect of an actor's profession? Actor Innokenty Smoktunovsky shares his ideas on the subject with the readers of SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA.

We live in an unusually complicated age. But to blame it or complain about it is pointless. Rather, we should influence the world, and try to change it for the better—to the best of our ability. But this can only be done if the intrinsic movement of the age is captured. It is vital, therefore, that an actor doesn't isolate himself from his surroundings. No matter how isolated he is, he will have nothing to convey if nothing interests him, apart from himself. If his heart does not ache for the theatre and his fellow actors, if he remains untouched by the problems affecting society.

One can only come alive on stage, if one is totally involved with life, living the life of one's contemporaries. Only when the actor himself feels pain and happiness, rather than just playing a part, is he able to convey his feelings to the audience.

Rendering the inner world of another person in all its totality to the spectator—is a tremendous labour, both emotional and physical. This is true not only of the theatre, but also of art in general. If the actor himself remains cold, he will fail to touch the audience.

In my opinion, the theatre's main task consists in its ability to generate compassion, sympathy for one's fellowman. In the final count, the suffering of others becomes one's own suffering. In other words, true theatre gives birth to citizens with an active social conscience who are badly needed in this complex age when peace on earth depends on the joint collective word and united participation in the struggle for the preservation of all civilization's achievements. Peace on earth—such is the task of every human being.

### MOSCOW STUDENT BEATS CAR DESIGNERS

A car built by Moscow student Yuri Melnikovskiy consumes only 300 grammes of fuel per 100 kilometres. It carries two passengers at a speed of 50 kilometres

per hour. By comparison: the commercially-produced equivalents burn about 8 litres of gas per 100 kilometres.

### Husband and wife are 110

The Ageyev family held celebrations to mark 90 years of wedlock of grandfather Gulam and grandmother Sadaf. Both of them turned 110.

They also celebrated the birthday of their one-year-old great granddaughter. The Ageyevs

### MINUTE MONKEYS

They live in the forests of Brazil, Peru and Ecuador. They eat insects, fruit and plant juices.

The monkeys move around a lot and are quite strong and can leap over two metres from branch to branch.

They communicate by twittering, like birds. They speak in danger and quiet "conversation" consists in "touching" each other and "smoothing out" the other's hair with their highly bent (curved) hands. They understand this language quite well.

### OF INTEREST

A couple of rather cute-looking little monkeys are the first acquisition of their kind at the Moscow Zoo. They weigh a little over 150 grammes and their body length is a little longer than two matchboxes, the tail as long as a pencil and the head the size of a walnut. The tiny creatures were first seen in Brazil in 1923 and were mistaken for babies of some unknown beast, so small were the live doll-like creatures.

The monkeys are curious and easy to scare. They are nice to look at, zoologists regard them as beautiful, from Greek beautiful.

### Science and technology

#### JOINT STUDIES

The first joint Soviet-Vietnamese aerial expedition to study tropical atmosphere and typhoons has ended. It was organized within the framework of a bilateral intergovernmental agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in tropical meteorology and the study of hurricanes.

The members of the expedition spent more than 100 hours on board the specially equipped U-18 D airliner. The flights took place over the sea close to the shore of Vietnam, mainly in those districts subjected most frequently to destructive tropical hurricanes.

#### HALLEY'S COMET POSES FOR ASTRONOMERS

Rare photographs of Halley's comet, which last appeared in the Earth's view nearly three centuries of a century ago, have been made by astronomers from the astrophysics observatory of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the mountains of the Northern Caucasus. At present, the comet is over 1,500 million kilometres from the Earth, and its luminosity is only one thousand millionth of the light of Vega, the brightest star in our skies. The photographs were made through the world's most powerful telescope, which has a mirror six metres in diameter.

#### MAGNETIC PILE DRIVER

A superpowerful electromagnetic hammer designed at the Mining Institute of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences to drive metal piles into the sea bottom will help speed up the exploitation of shelf oil and gas deposits.

The hammer was recently used in the Black Sea where it helped build up, in a short time, solid supports for two offshore platforms. Positioned off the Crimea's western coast, they can stand up to the most severe storms, being driven 20 metres into the sea bottom.

Tests have proved the hammer's reliability. It can be moved easily using a common auto-crane. It has proved its worth on other construction sites, too, specifically in conditions of permafrost.

#### A NEW TROLLEYBUS

A new type of trolleybus is being designed in the USSR. It will have an independent power source. A small diesel and a power generator can assist in better manoeuvrability in traffic-crowded streets.

### VIEWPOINT

#### USSR AND WORLD ENERGY

At a meeting in the Soviet capital, Veniamin DYMSHITS, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, talked to heads of diplomatic missions, accredited in Moscow. Journalists were also invited to attend.

According to UN data, said V. Dymshits, today more than 9,000 million tonnes of equivalent fuel are mined and consumed in the world in one year, with the USSR accounting for over 2,000 million tonnes.

At one time it was thought that conventional fuels were inexhaustible. However, later on scientists noticed that the rates of fuel production did not correspond to growth rates of prospected reserves. Pessimistic "theoreticians" also appeared, who maintained that fuel would run out on Earth making the further development of civilization impossible.

However science has proved that power supply problems can be solved. First, there are fuel reserves still to be tapped on the planet. Second, new powerful methods of obtaining energy have already been discovered, for example, atomic energy. The possibilities of thermonuclear energy are practically inexhaustible. The world's power supply can be supplemented by reusable sources of energy: for example, wind, solar, geothermal, tidal energy and so on.

Within the next ten years the structure of the world fuel balance will change. At a certain point the oil share will drop and that of coal, gas and atomic energy increase. Over the past decade the oil share in the world fuel balance went down from 43 to 37 per cent. Oil, as one of the most valuable products, will serve as a raw material for the chemical industry and for the production of engine fuel.

The USSR is one of the few major countries in the world fully meeting its requirements in energy from its own resources. It ranks first in the world in terms of oil production and second — in coal and gas mining and in the generation of electric energy.

All these branches of power engineering form fields for long-term cooperation between the USSR and foreign countries.

Thus, in the coal industry our country cooperates with the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran and other nations. A coal mining complex is being built in Yakutia jointly with Japanese companies. Soviet technical assistance made it possible to open dozens of mines and open-pit pits in a number of countries. Soviet cooperation with foreign countries in the oil and gas industry involves oil and gas exports and imports of certain types of equipment, as well as joint work in the following fields: elaboration of technological processes, special reagents, equipment and methods of work to raise the yield of oil-bearing beds, plus the construction of gas pipelines.

The Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, which is nearly 4,800 metres long, went into operation in September 1983. Experts from many countries participated in its construction. Gas supplies from Siberia to Western Europe along the new pipeline will begin according to schedule. US attempts to undermine the project failed. We managed to produce all the equipment needed and all the construction stages for the first phase of the gas pipeline are fitted out with Soviet pumps.



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## YURI DUROV

The New Year is a time to give presents to one's friends and relations and the Soviet circus has millions of friends who pack the tent to capacity every evening.

But this New Year the Old Moscow Circus, on Tsvetnoi Boulevard, has a special present up its sleeve for audiences — Yuri Durov and his Wild Animal Troupe.

Durov is a name that has been gracing circus posters the width and breadth of the country for more than a century. "Uncle Durov's Corner", the world's only animal theatre, is well known and loved by Muscovites.

Yuri Durov junior — is a fourth generation member of a famous circus dynasty of animal tamer and clown. Though Yuri is not yet 30 — he will be celebrating his thirtieth birthday next year — he has worked for more than 20 years in the ring. His first grand top appearance was at the age of seven, when he came on as part of his father's star turn in his own individual number, "The Dog-Mathematician". A huge dog, considerably larger than his young tamer, delighted audiences by guessing numbers showing a perfect command of arithmetic.

On Yuri senior's death, his son aged 17, took over the star turn. That a 17-year-old should be put in charge of a major number, with dozens of animals taking part, was unprecedented in the history of circus art. Many doubted whether he would be able to cope, but brilliant performances proved them wrong. Not only did Yuri manage to retain control of the number, he even improved it by adding some unique, new tricks.

All Yuri's numbers are characterized by their perfect taming, his animals working freely and with incredible ease. One gets the impression that they are really enjoying themselves. Indeed one tends to forget that such lightness and accuracy is the result of thousands of rehearsals, requires hours of exhausting work, as well as enormous patience. Every trick, true to "family



tradition", is built up on a scientific basis. Elephants promenade round the ring with the grace of ballet-dancers, seals — a Durov staple — perform incredible juggling feats with balls. They are followed by a chimpanzee, pony, a huge kangaroo, and — a unique achievement in animal taming — by a group of cheetahs who perform without any form of cage or net. Durov, evening after evening, makes his appearance under the grand top in his glittering costume with its elaborate white collar, his animal-colleagues quietly and willingly succumb to his command. The Durov system of animal-taming, based as it is on encouragement rather than punishment, is rightly known for its humanity.

So Yuri Durov, the heir and perpetrator of the best traditions of the grand old family of Russian and Soviet circus art, extends the warmest New Year greetings to his audiences wherever they may be.

Alexander GORODETSKY

## FYODOROV'S BOOKS REACH FRANCE

Paris. An exhibition devoted to Ivan Fyodorov, the first Russian printer, has opened in the building of the France-USSR Society. The exhibition immediately attracted considerable interest. It is the first time that the originals printed by Ivan Fyodorov have left Moscow where they are housed in the State Museum of History. The exhibition

features a number of other rare 16th-century documents which are carefully preserved by the Soviet people as part of the country's cultural heritage.

The exhibition has been arranged on UNESCO's initiative and co-sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Culture and the France-USSR Society.

## MAYAKOVSKY IN HINDI

Vladimir Mayakovsky's poetry translated into the languages of India was recited at a concert given recently at the Mayakovsky Memorial Museum. Addressing the audience, Vice-President of the Soviet-Indian

Friendship Society Ye. Chelyshev, Indian writer M. L. Madhu and other speakers said that in India the Russian revolutionary poet enjoys enormous popularity, his poems having been published there seventy times.

## ART THEATRE PREMIERES

The tragic legend about Mozart's death forms the plot of the play, "Amadeus", which has opened in the Moscow Art Theatre.

In staging this play by the

modern English playwright, Peter Shaffer, we sought to produce a play which gives a philosophical interpretation to the moral aspects of artistry, said M. Rozovsky, the play's producer. We

were attracted to the interesting version by the English author who believes that Salieri did not actually kill Mozart. However, being jealous of Mozart's talent, he took and helped hasten the composer's death since he regarded Mozart as his main rival. In examining how jealousy arises and where the urge for upward mobility originates, we have tried to put across the main idea of the play, i.e., that the value of anyone's art is determined first and foremost by the personality of the artist and by his links with life. Any disruption in this harmony will inevitably lead to moral downfall, which happened to Salieri. The role of Salieri is played by Oleg Tsvetkov. It will be his first appearance at the Art Theatre.

The part of Mozart is the first in the artistic career of young member of the company V. Pinchevsky.



A scene from the play V. Pinchevsky as Mozart, Ye. Proklova as Constanze Weber.

## UZBEK BALLERINA DANCES SHAKESPEARE

Uzbek ballerina, B. Kaitava, recently danced three Shakespearean heroines — Juliet, Ophelia and Desdemona — in the space of a single evening. The occasion was the premiere of the following one-act ballets — "Romeo and Juliet", "Hamlet", and "The Taming of the Shrew", given at the Navoi Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre in Uzbekistan.

The music for the first two ballets is based on Tchaikovsky's overtures of the same

name while the final part of the Shakespearean trilogy, "The Taming of the Shrew", comes from motifs from the tragedy "Othello", produced more than 30 years ago on the American stage by choreographer F. Limon to music by the 17th-century Russian composer, H. Puccini.

Accompanying the celebrated Uzbek ballerina, are younger dancers who recently graduated from the Tashkent school of choreography.

## Romain Rolland's diary donated to Tbilisi

These six volumes represent the first and so far only edition of French writer Romain Rolland's "Diary of the War Years". A book-collector's item, it was presented to Tbilisi State University by Mario Kudachava-Rolland, the writer's widow.

The book was brought from Paris by Professor M. Vachnadze, of the Tbilisi State Conservatoire, who studies the history of music relations between France, Russia and Georgia.

Despite her advanced age, Mario Rolland is systematizing the writer's huge literary heri-

tage, editing his books and issuing special bulletins. In view of the great respect in which her husband's memory is held in Georgia, she decided to present the diary to the university library. It relates to Rolland's life in Switzerland during World War I. From there, as the writer says in his own words, he communicated with the entire world and was active "waging a war against war". Progress, the Soviet publishers, are working on a Russian translation of the diary.

## MOSCOW IN PICTURES

"An Illustrated History of Moscow" (in two volumes), a title soon to be released by Mysl, the publishers, represents a landmark in Soviet literature: for the first time the history of our capital is told in illustrations.

The two thousand pictures in the edition include reproductions of paintings by famous artists such as A. Vasnetsov, V. Surikov, M. Vrubel, and I. Repin, photographs of archaeological finds, and of ancient chronicles.

The first volume will cover the period from ancient times up to the present day, while the

second is dedicated to the severe years of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, and to the selfless work of Muscovites during the first five-year plans.

Volume One will appear in 1984 and Volume Two a year later.

Many museums, research institutes and archives are involved in the publication. Interesting materials have come from Muscovites making a special study of the history of their native city, while twenty photographers have provided colour photos.

## ORGAN MUSIC IN SIBERIAN CITIES

Organ halls have opened in two cities in Siberia. In the restored building of the former Nikolskaya Church in Omsk, Gari Grotberg tested the new organ by playing works by J. S. Bach. Music recitals will be held

in the church, which has perfect acoustics.

The other organ hall is in Krasnoyarsk which was inaugurated after restoration work, by a concert of classical music. Both Siberian organs were made in Czechoslovakia.

## BUSINESS

## DIALOGUE GAINING IN SCOPE

The 13th session of the Soviet-Italian Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation recently held in Moscow reviewed prospects for more bilateral trade rose, surpassing the 1981 figure to reach 4,000 million roubles, and this year's figure is expected to equal the 1982 level. Italy is the USSR's third major customer among Western nations. Over four years (1980-1983) bilateral trade will have by far outstripped the figure for the entire previous five-year period (1975-1979).

It was stressed that the sides are actively cooperating in building industrial complexes in the USSR in line with a

long-term programme for greater economic and industrial cooperation. Under operating agreements and contracts Italian firms are selling this country machines and equipment for use on the Urengoi-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline, for industrial enterprises in the chemical, iron-and-steel, paper-and-pulp, light and the food industries and the construction in industry.

The two sides also considered the finishing touches to a new long-term programme for more economic, industrial and technical cooperation in the period up to 1990 and agreed to submit plans for the approval of their governments and subsequent signing at intergovernmental level.

## RESULTS OF SOVIET-NORWEGIAN MEETING

In Oslo, the standing working group on economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Norway has had its third session to discuss the present situation and prospects for the future. It noted that between January and September 1983 their trade was worth 134,000 million roubles compared with 115,500 million roubles over the same period in 1982.

The meeting also examined possibilities for the development of bilateral cooperation in

the development of the shelf in the Barents Sea, and in mutual deliveries of power equipment. Including for hydroelectric projects, modernization of the wood and pulp industries, in manufacture of houses for rural areas, and deliveries of ships and related equipment.

During the session, negotiations were held between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Norwegian firms, with a number of contracts being signed.

## Delivered from the FRG

Soviet oilmen will use an automated off-loading barge in their off-shore drilling operations in the Caspian. The barge, which has arrived in Baku, Azerbaijan, will help in building drilling platforms. It will be able to carry huge units of these platforms.

The unusual vessel is anchored in the harbour of the deep-water structures factory and will transport its products. The factory will annually produce 60,000 tonnes of metal structures.

The barge, a TASS correspondent was told by Vasily Danilov, head of the Caspian oil fleet, was built in Hamburg at ship-

yards of the firm Blohm and Foss. We have maintained fruitful cooperation with that firm for a long time. Its floating crane, "Azerbailan", the most powerful one in the Caspian Sea, has performed excellently. The possibilities of this crane, named after the Transcaucasian republic where it is operating, are widely used for the construction of stationary platforms to drill boreholes at large depths. 1,200 such artificial islands have already been built.

The platforms are assembled from large-diameter pipes, some of which are supplied by the firm Mannesmann.

## CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresovskaya Embankment). 3, 4, 5, 6 — "New Year Miracles at Beresovskaya Embankment" featuring conjurer Arutyun Akopyan.

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (31 Gorky St.). 3 — A concert by the Symphony Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society conducted by Yuri Simonov. 4 — A concert by the Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble. 5 — A concert by the Big Symphony Orchestra of Radio and TV, conducted by Vladimir Fedoseyev.

Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhniki). 3, 4, 5, 6 — "New Year Fantasy", a variety programme.

## EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (1 Pyatidesyatiletia Otkryayya St.). Paintings, sculptures and drawings by young Moscow artists, as well as posters and items of decorative and applied art. Daily, except Tuesday, 11 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Prospekt Martsa, Biblioteka Imeni Lenina.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). An exhibition of sketches and drawings by Leningrad artist Boris Vlasov. Daily, except Tuesday, 11 a.m. till 9 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya, Gorkovskaya.

## SPORTS

## SPORTING PRIZES

Krylatskoye Rowing Canal (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 3 — Russian Winter-84, 10 a.m. Almaz Stadium (47 Tretya Gzhdanskaya St.). 4 — Jolly Meets, 11 a.m. Avtomobilist Stadium (4 Vyskayskaya St.). 4 — Figure skaters are summoned to the rink Noon.

## SPEEDSKATING

Salyut Stadium (3 Lodochnaya St.). 3 — Free for all, 10 a.m. Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 4 — The ice of our hopes, 10 a.m.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 4 and 6. Trotting 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

## January 3-6

In Moscow, city and region, very warm with night and day temperatures of +2° — +3°. Later much colder, to -3° — -6°C. Snow at times, and sleet at the beginning of the period, and gusts of NW and westerly winds.

## Intourist news

## INTOURIST OFFERS

## A WIDE VARIETY OF TOURS TO VISITORS TO MOSCOW

## EXCURSIONS ROUND MOSCOW AND ITS MUSEUMS:

- The Lenin Central Museum
- The Central Museum of the Revolution
- The Moscow Kremlin grounds
- The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (mainly West European art)
- The State Tretyakov Gallery — a treasure-trove of Russian and Soviet art
- The USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements
- Olenkino Palace — the museum of Soviet art
- The Rublev Museum of Old Russian Art
- The Moscow Metro
- The Museum of History Visitors will learn about the foundation and formation of the Soviet State, and the development of its culture and science
- The Battle of Borodino Panorama Museum devoted to the 1812 Patriotic War
- The Olenkino TV tower with its bird's-eye view of Moscow

— The Novodevichy Convent built in the 16th century to commemorate the liberation of Smolensk from the Tatars

— The Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples. Works of art from China, Japan, Korea, South East and Soviet Asia are on view

— The Glinka National Museum of Musical Culture — devoted to outstanding Russian composers and to the history of Russian music. A wide variety of musical instruments are on display

— The Bakhrushin Theatre Museum — devoted to the history of the Russian theatre

— The Ceramics Museum and the Kuskovo Museum-Estate an 18th-century architectural ensemble

— The Kolomenskaya Museum-Estate — famous as the residence of Russian princes and tsars during the 16-18th centuries

— Excursion along the Moskva River (from May-October): starting from the Rossiya Hotel to Klovsky station and back

— The Central Museum of the Armed Forces — covering the period since the foundation of the Red Army in 1918 till the present day

— The V. I. Lenin Mourning Train pavilion — the eternal resting place of the engine and coach which brought the coffin containing Lenin's body from Gorki to Moscow

— The Krasnaya Presnya Museum of History and the Revolution — featuring the events of the first Russian Revolution of 1905, and the development of the Krasnopresnensky District

— The Lenin Central Stadium Museum of Sports

— The Korolyov House-Museum — the former home of the outstanding Soviet scientist, rocket and space designer

— The Gradostroitelstvo (city-building) exhibition

— The USSR Artists Union Exhibition Hall

— The Folk Art Museum (works by folk craftsmen)

— The Vasnetsov House-Museum — the former home of the Russian painter of fairy tales

— The State Literary Museum — covering the development of Russian literature in the 18-19th centuries

— The House-Museum or former homes of the following outstanding Russian writers: Dostoyevsky, Nikolai Ostrovsky, Herzen, Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Mayakovsky

— The Zaryadye Museum of Reserve Collections and Exhibitions of the 16-17th Centuries — gives visitors an idea of the interior of a boyar's house in the late 16th century

— The Donskoi Monastery. Built at the end of the 16th century as a fortress. Exhibitions to be seen today at the Monastery are: "The Russian Architecture" exhibition (at the New Cathedral) and grave-stones made by famous Russian sculptors (at the Mikhailovskaya Church). Many outstanding Russian 19th-century public figures are buried here

— The Cathedral of St Basil the Blessed, the Cathedral of the Intercession Museum — the famous 16th-century architectural monument in Red Square

— The Trinity Church in Nikitniki — containing the Museum of 17th-Century Architecture and Painting.

## INTOURIST OFFERS NEW ROUTE

Foreign tourists coming to Latvia next year will appreciate a novel Intourist tour which has been arranged there. From Riga they will be able to make a 77 km trip to the Rundale palace museum, an 18th-century architectural monument in the baroque style built by famous architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli. Its 138 rooms contain a

most lavish collection of 18th-century furniture, art, china and woven items.

The castle was the summer residence of Peter Brion, duke of Courland, who had moved up in the world during the reign of Empress Anna Ivanovna. The palace's architecture is not ostentatious and blends well with the surrounding scenery.

Restoration work has been going on there since 1965. Presently the 18th-century interior in the second floor rooms is being restored, while the first floor will house a collection of 16th-18th-century Latvian and West European applied art. Exhibitions will also be held there on the history of art. The former palace stables will be used for a showing of old Latvian art ranging from painting and sculpture to woodcarving. A local tavern will reopen for offer Soviet and foreign tourists a taste of Latvian cuisine.

Daria ROGOZINA

## Contacts and contracts

© The third meeting was held recently in Oslo of the permanent working group on economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Norway. The two sides discussed possible cooperation in the exploration of the Barents Sea shelf, mutual deliveries of equipment for hydropower stations,

modernization of paper-and-pulp projects and the manufacture of houses in rural areas.

© V/O Tsvetmetpromexport has signed a contract with the Vietnamese Technoimport general company importing sets of equipment. Under the contract, Vietnam is to receive materials and equipment for the reconstruction and expansion of the repairs and engineering works in the town of Campha. The factory repairs quarry equipment.